

The Free Homestead.

LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

VOL. 5. NO. 6.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 214.

THE HOMESTEAD.

Office on North Front Street, one door west of Richardson's Store.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy one year, \$1.50
For any term less than 6 months, 5 cents a week.

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3 months	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00
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Business Directory.

U. S. LAND OFFICE.

Winnebago City District.

A. H. BULLIS, Register.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Winnebago City, Minn., Sep. 4th, 1867.

BLUE EARTH VALLEY LODGE.

NO. 27.

FREE AND ACCEPTED MASON, WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

Regular Communications are held Tuesday Evening on or before the full moon, and two weeks thereafter.

OFFICERS—

L. BUDLEY, W. M. GEO. A. WHEAT, S. D.

D. WELLS, S. W. M. S. EVANS, J. D.

B. MADISON, J. W. A. E. WICKHAM, Tyler.

G. K. MOULTON, Treas. E. H. HUTCHINS, Secy.

BLUE EARTH CITY LODGE.

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FREE AND ACCEPTED MASON, BLUE EARTH CITY, MINN.

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P. K. WISER,

Practical Watch-Maker, and

JEWELER, Mankato, Minn.

DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver-Ware. Repairing neatly executed and warranted.

GRIEBEL & BROTHER.

Wholesale and retail dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES.

Leather, Findings, Shoemakers' Tools, etc.

Front Street.

Opposite the Post Office, Mankato, Minn.

IRA S. SMITH, MURPHY & CO.

Dealers in

BOOKS & STATIONERY,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, FRONT ST.,

MANKATO, MINN.

Particular attention paid to Music Orders.

C. A. LOUNSBERRY,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND REAL ESTATE

AGENT.

Will sell Real Estate, make investments, examine titles, pay taxes, &c.

Office in Court House, Fairmount, Martin Co., Minnesota.

Nov. 1867. 213y1

CHAS. HEILBORN,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE

of every variety.

Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand

WAREHOUSES CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND

STs. MANKATO, MINN. 213y1

CHARLES E. MAYO,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

HARDWARE!

AGENTS FOR

FAIRBANKS' SCALES!

ST. PAUL.

333y1

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

Crockery Store!

MANKATO, MINN.

ALBERT S. WHITE, Proprietor.

Crockery, Glass-ware, Groceries, &c., for sale by wholesale or retail. Country stores supplied on reasonable terms. Rooms on Main Street nearly opposite Bradley & Eys.

J. S. PERRY,

Blue Earth City, Minnesota,

Shop in Pratt's Building, Next Door to

Tuttle & Knapp's Hardware Store.

at all times, prepared to do all work entrusted to him, in the late New York Fashions, or to suit the customer.

Most kinds of country produce wanted for work. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up.

WINNEBAGO CITY.

and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in his line. New business made to order, and all kinds of repairing done on short notice. Shop up stairs, next door south of Richardson & Reynolds' Grocery.

E. H. HUTCHINS.

Winnebago City, May 25, 1866. 32y1

BALDWIN & CHILD,

BANKERS,

AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Office opposite "Union House" Blue

Earth City, Minnesota.

Will do a General Banking and Real Estate Business, pay Taxes for non-residents, make Collections, &c., &c.

H. D. BALDWIN, S. P. CHILD.

Blue Earth City, May 7, 65. 30y1

SALOON!

GEORGE E. NELSON, Proprietor.

Liquors of all kinds, Cream

Ale and Lager Beer, constantly on hand.

Oysters, Lobsters, Peaches,

Blackberries, Raspberries, and CANNED FRUITS of all kinds.

Plain and Fancy Candies, and

Nuts from every clime.

Winnebago City, Feb. 27, 1867. 34y1

All kinds of Job Work done to order at this

Office.

213y1

"NEARER MY GOD TO THEE."

The following beautiful hymn, is a favorite

with nearly every Christian denomination:

"Nearer my God to thee,

Nearer to Thee!

Even though it be a cross

That raiseth me;

Still all my song shall be—

Nearer my God to Thee,

Nearer to Thee.

Though like the wanderer,

The sun gone down,

Darkness be over me,

My rest a stone;

Yet in my dreams I'd be—

Nearer my God to Thee!

Nearer to Thee!

Or if on joyful wing,

Cleaving the sky,

Sun, moon, and stars far off,

Upward I fly,

Still my song shall be,

Nearer my God to Thee,—

Nearer to Thee!

A Sad Recognition.

The stirring and romantic incidents

of our great civil war have not half

been told. The capture of the Harriet

Lane off Galveston was attended by as

gallant an action and followed by as

touching and dramatic an occurrence

as can be found recorded in the history

of warfare. Gen. John Magruder,

commanding the Confederate forces in

Texas, determined to attempt the sur-

prise of the Harriet Lane and the ves-

sels with her, and as we all know, suc-

ceeded in his attempt. In the brief

struggle, Lieutenant—Commanding

Wainwright, and the executive officer

of the Harriet Lane were killed. Cap-

tain William Renshaw, who command-

ed a vessel whose name we do not now

remember, and who was lying at an-

chor some distance from the Lane,

seeing the conflict, bore down to the

assistance of the other vessels. In do-

ing so, however, he ran aground, and

his ship proved to be so firmly lodged

that she could not be moved until the

full of the next flood tide, and conse-

quently her capture seemed unavoida-

ble. Determined, however, that she

should not fall into the enemy's hands,

Renshaw laid a train to the magazine,

and sending off all his crew in boats,

himself fired the match and sprung on

board the last boat, being the last man

to leave his ship. The boat pulled off,

and the explosion was waited for, but

it did not take place. After a con-

siderable time, concluding that the

slow match had failed, Renshaw or-

dered his boat to be rowed back to the

ship and to be pushed immediately off

the moment he touched the vessel's

side. He had been in error. He took

the chance and paid the penalty alone.

He had not been a minute on board

when the vessel was blown to pieces;

and his body was found afterward

floating in the Gulf. By order of Gen.

Magruder, Lieutenant Wainwright,

and his executive officer, whose name

was Lee, were buried with military

honors. The occasion was pressing.

There was confusion and haste. The

bodies were laid in one grave in their

uniforms, as they fell. One of Gen.

Magruder's staff officers undertook to

read the funeral service. And then

there was a touch of unlooked-for

added to the solemn scene. As this

officer, whose name also happened to

be Lee, approached the grave to do the

last honors generously awarded to his

enemies, he recognized in one of them

his own only son. They had not met

or heard from each other since the

outbreak of the war, when the father

joined the secessionists, and the son

stood by the old flag. Our authority

for this story is an officer who was

present at the capture of the Harriet

Lane and at the interment of her offi-

cers who fell; and although years have

since passed of a bloody struggle, in

which he took an active part, he can-

not recall without emotion this recog-

nition at the grave, of an only and be-

loved son in a fallen, unknown, but

honored enemy.—Galaxy.

FALSE REASONING ILLUSTRATED.—

"Samba, what you get dat watch you

wear at meetin' last Sunday?" "How

you know I hab watch?" "Bekase I

seed de chain hang out de pocket in

front." Go 'way nigger I 'spose you

see halter round my neck, you tink dar

is loss in me."

When a man gets the colic by eating

too much, he deserves to be laughed

at for his pains.

Minnesota "HIO."

Last week we gave a rather humor-

ous account of the origin of "HIO"

from the

THE HOMESTEAD

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

DECEMBER 4, 1867.

Winters.

The winters of Minnesota are the great bugbear which frightens thousands whose attention has been turned to this beautiful State and who would gladly make this goodly land their home. Those who form their ideas of the winters of this country, from those at the east, reason from a false analogy and will be very likely to be greatly mistaken. They differ widely in many respects.

It is true, that the cold is here more intense than in the eastern States in the same latitude. That is, the thermometer frequently indicates a lower degree of temperature than is there experienced; and a longer continued low degree of temperature than is there known. But that the winters of Minnesota are far pleasanter, and that the human system is less affected by the cold here than at the east, is a fact generally admitted by all whose experience enables them to form a correct judgment. This is attributable in a great measure, probably, to the dryness of the atmosphere, and in part, in consequence of the system becoming habituated or acclimated to the change, and capable of enduring a greater degree of cold without inconvenience, than in a damper atmosphere.

The winter usually sets in from the 20th of November to the 1st of Dec. From the time it fairly commences, till its breaking up, which is usually from the middle of March to the 1st of April, rain rarely ever falls. The snow is usually from ten to fifteen inches in depth, and seldom drifts so as to cause any inconvenience. Indeed, one great advantage enjoyed in the winter here is, that but little wind is experienced during that season. The highest winds are in the spring of the year, when, although not very cold, they are frequently very disagreeable. During the coldest weather of winter, the atmosphere is perfectly still, the smoke settles to the ground, and out-door labor is not in the least impeded. Storms are unfrequent, the first fall of snow being usually the heaviest, and not unfrequently the only one of any account during the winter.

The advance of spring, and the disappearance of the snow, differs from what occurs in the eastern States. Warm, clear, sunny days prevail the latter part of February and March, before which the snow gradually wastes until the ground is bare, by which time the roads are generally dry and dusty. Except in some few places, mud is almost unknown in Minnesota. The soil is of such a nature that it absorbs the water almost as fast as it falls; and after the heaviest rains, two or three days are sufficient to render the roads in the best traveling order. How great an advantage this is, can be best understood by those accustomed to the impassable thoroughfares of the State below us, during several months of the year.—*Catawba and Agriculturist.*

A very severe fight occurred on September 26, in northern California, between a detachment of United States troops, commanded by General Crook, and a body of the Snake Indians. The latter occupied three forts of massive rocks on the crest of a hill eight hundred feet high. The huge rocks had been strengthened by artificial work. The ditches around these forts were mostly natural gorges in some places fifty feet deep. Underneath the rock was honeycombed with innumerable caves communicating with each other, and forming a perfect labyrinth. These forts were stormed and carried by our troops after a long struggle, that was equally gallant and picturesque. About twenty Indians were killed and the same number wounded. The rest escaped through the subterranean caves.

Dispatches have been received in London, containing the gratifying intelligence of the safety of Dr. Livingstone, the celebrated traveler and explorer. The particulars are few, but the Doctor is known to have been safe and well in April last. He was then exploring the wastes of Africa, hundreds of miles from the sea coast.

The Senate has confirmed Horace Greeley as Minister to Austria, but it is very doubtful if he accepts the position.

Jeff. Davis weighs 130 pounds.

An English Opinion of Johnson.

Now that President Johnson's tether is almost at the extreme of tension, he is painfully sensible of having got to the end of it. He is nervously conscious that his period of power will inevitably end at the expiration of his presidential term, unless he can somewhat alter the mood of the nation which is more and more inveterate against him. With one consent even his own friends have turned tail, and those who wish to find the hardest things said of him may look with confidence to journals which were wont to regard the Johnsonian policy of reconstruction not only as essential to the well being of the republic, but as in accordance with the real wishes of the majority. The expulsion of Mr. Stanton has by no means furthered the President's policy; for the generals whom he has nominated will, out of respect for the rising power of Congress, pursue very much the policy which irritated Mr. Johnson into removing their predecessors. And it has diminished what was left of his popularity; those whom the President has slighted were heroes of the war, and General Grant, under whose wing he tried to shield himself, has only given a very qualified adhesion even to the orders which he has executed. No wonder Mr. Johnson is hard put to it; but surely it was an unlucky impulse that prompted him to the latest device by which he has striven to strengthen his position.

Only in desperation could he have resolved upon issuing a proclamation in which all that is strongest and most effective in his opposition to the popular will and to the decisions of congress is, as it were, formulated and insisted upon. The proclamation may be legally within the scope of the President's authority; and now that the idea of impeaching him is practically laid aside, it is not very likely the republican party, having adopted another and better policy, will be swift to mark any technical departure from constitutional usage in its form. But the whole spirit of the document is one of defiance, and the attempt to set up as a national evil an affliction which happens only in consequence of his obstinacy in faithlessness, will recoil upon himself in aggravation of his coming defeat and rejection.

We do not say that Mr. Johnson's intentions are knowingly unpatriotic. We do not say that he intentionally aims his blunted short-sword at the vitals of the republic. But we do say that his real design is to aid and comfort the internal enemies of the very constitution he pretends most anxiously to serve.—*London Star 16th.*

The exploit of Weston on his feet brings to mind the feat of the great English pedestrian, Captain Barclay, who, in the early part of the present century, accomplished the previously unperformed feat of walking a thousand miles in a thousand successive hours—one mile in each hour. The feat had been attempted several times before, but without success, and has been done, or pretended to be done, several times since, though generally under conditions that were suggestive of deception. Barclay, however, did his walk in the open air, in the sight of all men, and the magnitude of the wager, £100,000, was of itself sufficient to inspire the utmost watchfulness on all sides. The task was performed, and although Captain Barclay suffered from exhaustion and pain, his limbs did not swell nor his appetite fail, and, in five days after the completion of his task, he went with his regiment to active duty on the Continent. The same pedestrian, when twenty-five years old, walked three hundred miles in five oppressively hot days, and in June of the same year undertook to walk ninety miles in twenty-one and a half hours, for a wager of five thousand guineas. He succeeded, with but little fatigue, and had one hour and eight minutes to spare.—In 1786, Foster Powell walked one hundred miles in twenty-three and three-fourths hours, and the next year walked from Canterbury to London Bridge and back, 112 miles, in twenty-four hours. But it must be remembered that these were special feats, while Weston's hundred miles in twenty-four hours, had he made it, would have occurred during his great walk over thirty consecutive days.

Weston arrived in Chicago two hours ahead of time, but failed to make the one hundred miles in twenty-four hours, thus losing \$2,500 of the \$10,000.

AMERICAN NOTES FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION, BY CHARLES DICKENS.

Now that President Johnson's tether is almost at the extreme of tension, he is painfully sensible of having got to the end of it. He is nervously conscious that his period of power will inevitably end at the expiration of his presidential term, unless he can somewhat alter the mood of the nation which is more and more inveterate against him. With one consent even his own friends have turned tail, and those who wish to find the hardest things said of him may look with confidence to journals which were wont to regard the Johnsonian policy of reconstruction not only as essential to the well being of the republic, but as in accordance with the real wishes of the majority.

"We regret to observe that one or two journals are spiteful enough to print some very unkind remarks about Charles Dickens, in anticipation of his forthcoming visit to America. Mr. Dickens said some pretty hard things of us many years ago; but it is by no means certain that we did not deserve them; and even if we did not, any man of sense ought to know that whatever little injury he ever did us has been twenty times outweighed by the substantial good he has conferred upon the world. The fact is, we doubt whether those who are now the rudest in their censure of the great novelist know how much truth and good sense are embodied in the writings with which they principally find fault, and how groundless is the assertion that he abused the hospitality which we forced upon him. It would be a wise thing—good for Mr. Dickens and good for ourselves—if our publishers would take the present opportunity to put upon the market a new edition of the American notes, that would help us to know how little we had to complain of from the hands of our guest, how much we have menled in our manners, and how much there is still to mend.

Worshippers in Iceland gather about the church and welcome each other with kisses. Thirty-one millions people passed through Calais, bound for Paris, during the Exposition. Twice as much sugar is made in France per acre from beets as in Louisiana from cane. The mud holes on the Overland route are said to be filled up with tons of mail matter.

A lady stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, appears in a black lace dress which cost \$3,000. A strange complaint comes from Ottawa, that there has been a deficiency of gas since Parliament opened. Eighty thousand American watches are sold annually in this country; two hundred thousand of foreign ones.

To pardon a traitor while glorying in his treason is treason, in its highest degree and in its darkest form. A thief climbed through a window in the dead house of Brooklyn, lately, and stole a pair of boots from a corpse.

Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, who wrote "I Would Not Live Always," is contentedly going through his seventy-first year.

Official returns give Marshall 5,327 majority, and show that the Equal Suffrage Amendment was defeated by 1,298 majority.

A Massachusetts Merchant, who has heard nothing of his son for two years, has just found him in the Sing Sing State Prison.

Baron von Havre, Secretary of the Belgian Legation, is about to marry one of the lady clerks in the Treasury Department.

A Yankee has purchased an island in the Ohio river and stocked it with black cats, to raise the animals for the sake of the fur.

Charles Dickens refused to make an engagement to give one night of readings in Rochester, N. Y., unless guaranteed \$1,500.

Weston, the pedestrian, in 1858, accomplished the feat of walking one thousand miles in one thousand hours, at Lockport N. Y.

Nitro Glycerine has again done its work. On the 20th ult. an explosion of the villainous stuff at Bergen caused the death of nine persons.

In Iceland the clergyman kisses the congregation all around before preaching. If that custom prevailed in America, would there be any better attendance at church?

A gang of horse thieves embracing about one hundred men, was recently discovered in Jackson Co. Mo. Five or six of the number have been arrested, and one shot.

The Prince of Wales is said to make a point of entering ladies' drawing rooms with a cigar in his mouth. The ladies ought to make a point of putting out both the cigar and the prince.

Mr. George L. Barrett, the shrewdest horse dealer in Connecticut, is dead. He was very popular among his neighbors, never tasted liquor or used tobacco, was never on a steamboat, and only once in a railway car, and lived all his life in one house.

Frederick A. Packard, who died at Philadelphia, on the 12th inst, was for over forty years Secretary of the American Sunday School Union. He started the first child's paper published in this country, and edited the *Sunday School Journal* for thirty-five years.

A Boston man paid \$500 for a curled black walnut tree at Huntsville, Indiana, a few days ago, and after it was felled, and the beauty of the grain was discovered, the purchaser said he would not take \$2,000 for it.

Garibaldi is seriously ill in prison at Vainnana.

Bread riots took place in Ireland on the 25th ult.

There are 12,006 blind people in the United States.

A firm in Minneapolis makes 50,000 shingles a week.

Garibaldi lived while in this country by the candle business.

There are but three manufactories of wire rope in the United States.

Grant clubs are being organized in all parts of the country.

The farming towns in Vermont are decreasing in population.

Miss Baldwin, aged 21, is Professor of Greek in Baker University, Kansas. The trial of Jeff. Davis has been postponed until the 25th of next March.

The silence of a person who loves to praise is a censure sufficiently severe.

Over fifty cows have died in the District of Columbia of pleuro-pneumonia.

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Bennett, Senior, is three score and eleven, and worth three millions. Bennett, is one score old, and worth—less.

A man who has just been hanged in Hungary for murder confessed that he was the murderer of a jeweler named Lyons, who was made away with in his store at Charleston, S. C., some twenty years ago.

Go to the St. Paul Bryant & Stratton Commercial College and get a sound business education and become a good penman. Scholarships issued in St. Paul, good throughout the entire Chain of Forty-eight Colleges. See advertisement in another column.

An ingeniously contrived canoe was taken from a prisoner at Burlington, Iowa, the other day, on his arrival at the jail of that place. It was found to be hollow, and contained a double-edged dirk-knife, three small files, a small wood-saw, and four saws for sawing iron.

Among the special features of the *Galaxy* for the new year will be:

I. A series of articles on a timely subject, by William Swinton, the well-known historian of the War.

II. A series of papers by Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, on subjects of practical interest.

III. Richard Grant White will complete his valuable series of papers on "Words and Their Uses," and will follow them with other significant papers.

IV. George Wakeman, whose humorous articles on subjects of current research have attracted so much interest, will explore new fields of literary curiosities.

V. Professor Blot will continue to furnish his valuable papers on Cookery.

VI. A new and very striking serial story will be commenced, on the completion of "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman." It will run for several months, and be followed in turn by a new novel by a distinguished author.

VII. Arrangements have been made which will secure to *The Galaxy* contributions from the most distinguished writers of England and France.

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W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, No. 39 Park Row, N. Y.

Gifts for Christmas and New Years!

A superb stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, all warranted to run, and thoroughly regulated, at the low price of \$10 each, and satisfaction guaranteed.

100 Solid Gold Hunting Watches, \$250 to \$1000
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Levers, 200 to 250
300 Gold Hunting Duplex Watches, 150 to 200
500 Gold Hunting American
Watches, 100 to 200
500 Silver Hunting Levers, 50 to 150
500 Silver Hunting Duplexes, 75 to 250
500 Gold Ladies' Watches, 50 to 250
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1 000 Miscellaneous Silver Watches, 50 to 100
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The Galaxy for 1868.

This (December) number completes the fourth volume of *THE GALAXY*. With increased experience of the wants of the public, and much of their ability to make the succeeding volumes of the magazine still more valuable and attractive than those already issued. Their aim is to make the *Galaxy* a magazine which, while it also maintains a high standard of literary excellence, possessing significance to the thoughtful reader, at the same time that it offers lighter matter for those who seek merely recreation in the pages of a magazine.

Among the special features of the *Galaxy* for the new year will be:

I. A series of articles on a timely subject, by William Swinton, the well-known historian of the War.

II. A series of papers by Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, on subjects of practical interest.

III. Richard Grant White will complete his valuable series of papers on "Words and Their Uses," and will follow them with other significant papers.

IV. George Wakeman, whose humorous articles on subjects of current research have attracted so much interest, will explore new fields of literary curiosities.

V. Professor Blot will continue to furnish his valuable papers on Cookery.

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Fast with the Word Fast.

Richard Grant White, Mr. Gould, or some other writer who is accustomed to play upon "words and their uses," might write an interesting chapter on the changes which are rung upon many English words. These changes terribly perplex foreigners, who are never sure when they get hold of the right meaning of a word. For instance, a puzzled Frenchman with the word fast:

"Zis horse, sair, he go quack, what do you say?"

"Yes, he is a fast horse."

"Ah! pardon, monsieur, but your friend say he make fast his horse, and he tie him to a post so he not go at all."

"Very true, he is made fast by being tied."

"Ah, zat cannot be; he cannot go fast; but what you call a man zat keeps fast?"

"Oh, he is a good man who does not eat on fast days."

"But I have seen one *bon vivant* who eat and drink and ride, and do every thing. Ze people say he is a bad man—he is *re* fast."

"True, that is called living a fast life."

"Ah, certainly; zen all ze days of his life moost be fast days."

"Certainly they are."

"Eh bien! Does he eat every day?"

"Certainly he does."

"Zen how can he keep fast?"

"Why,—he keeps going to be sure."

"Mais, tenez! You tell me to stand fast when you want me to keep still, and go fast when you wish me to run,—how shall I know what it is you mean by ze fast?"

CURIOUS HISTORICAL FACT.—During the troubles in the reign of Charles I., a country girl came to London in search of a place as a servant maid; but not succeeding, she hired herself to carry out beer from a warehouse, and was one of those called tub women. The brewer observing a good looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his family as servant, and after a short time married her. He died while she was yet a young woman, and left her the bulk of her fortune. The business of brewing was dropped, and Mr. Hyde was recommended to the young woman as a skillful lawyer, to arrange her husband's affairs. Hyde, who was afterwards Earl of Clarendon, finding the widow's fortune considerable, married her. By this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II., and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

BUSINESS RULES FOR YOUNG MEN, BY P. T. BARNUM.—1. Select the kind of business that suits your natural inclination and temperament. 2. Let your pledged word ever be sacred. 3. Whatever you do, do with all your might. 4. Sobriety: use no description of intoxicating liquors. 5. Let hope predominate, but be not too visionary. 6. Do not scatter your powers. 7. Engage proper employees. 8. Advertise your business. Do not hide your light under a bushel. 9. Avoid extravagances, and always live considerably within your income, if you can do so without absolute starvation. 10. Do not depend upon others.

A child once said, "I like very well to be told what to do, by those who are fond of me; but never to be told what not to do; and the more fond they are of me, the less I like it; because, when they tell me what to do, they give me an opportunity of pleasing them; but when they tell me what not to do, it is a sign that I have displeased them."

Infidelity is the effusion of weak minds, and the resource of guilty ones. Like the desolating simoon of the desert, it withers everything within its reach; and as soon as it has prostrated the morality of the individual, it invades the civil rights of society.

Every treasure, no matter how precious, comes to us in an earthen vessel, and some day earth will claim its own; but the treasure remains, and what you have surrendered shall in due time be made good to you, and more.

A PHRASE DEFINED.—"A short life and a merry one," means taking a first-class ticket to perdition by an express train, and beguiling the journey with a sleep, a dram, and a cigar.

Which travels at the greater speed, heat or cold? Heat; because you can easily catch cold.

READ and REMEMBER

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M. DEARBORN

Has sold out his entire stock of Dry Goods, and is now opening a fine stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

Groceries, at his old stand, on Main Street, where may be found a choice article of

Sugar, Tea, Coffee,

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Candles, Soap, Spices,

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Prunes, Apples, Peaches,

Fine apples, Oysters, Mackerel,

Cod Fish, Dried Herring,

Smoked Halibut, Crackers,

Rice, Saleratus, Salt,

Pails, Tubs, Brooms,

Vinegar, and many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the lowest

CASH PRICES.

"Quick sales and small profits," is my motto

Thankful for the past liberal patronage, I will endeavor to sustain the same.

M. DEARBORN,
Winnebago City, Aug. 28, 1867. 2001f

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Respectfully call the attention of the public to their extensive and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS,

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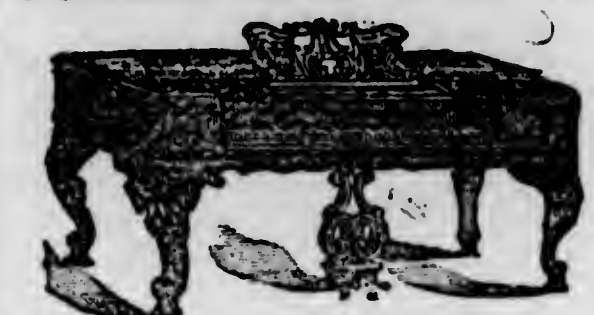
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We have the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF PIANOS IN THE CITY, which, for Power and Sweetness of Tone, Easy and Agreeable Touch, and Beauty of Finish, have, by Judges, been pronounced unrivaled.

Particular attention paid to the selection of the instruments for the churches and private residences, and to the promptness of repairs.

Persons in want of a PIANO FIRST CLASS PIANO will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

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BRASS INSTRUMENTS,

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THE BRYANT & STRATTON

SANIT PAUL
BUSINESS COLLEGE, AND
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One of the institutions comprising Bryant, Stratton & Co's. Great International Chain of Colleges, consisting of forty-eight first class Business Colleges in the chief cities of the United States and Canada.

A full set of text books prepared expressly for this course, and most thorough course of instruction ever introduced—actual Business Training—by the best men in the State. Teachers of

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Sheet Iron, Tin Ware, Japanned

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ers, Vegetable

THE HOMESTEAD

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

DECEMBER 11, 1867.

The President's Message.

Andrew Johnson relieved himself on the 3d inst. of a Message, which ought for its length, if for nothing else, to be his last. We would as soon think of publishing Webster's large Dictionary for the edification of our readers, as Andy's effusion complete, and the *Pioneer* is only ranting at common sense, and what is meant for woe to its readers, when it laughs at the *Press* for not setting the whole thing up. Not one man in a hundred will ever punish himself by wading through it, and every printer who "sets it up," has to sit up with it.

The following remarks concerning the document we clip from the *Chicago Post*.

"His Accidency throws up the sponge in his fight with Congress. He closes that portion of his message which is devoted to the war of words he has been waging over a question with which he had nothing to do, with some inquisitive suggestions in regard to how far his duty to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution requires him to go on opposing an 'unconstitutional' act of Congress. Premising that a faithful and conscientious magistrate (like his Accidency, for example) will concede much to honest error and something even to perverse malice (like that of Congress,) he says that such a functionary will refrain from forcible measures so long as chances which are peaceable remain open. So, although the 'so-called reconstruction acts' are as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, yet the people are not wholly disarmed under them; and having, at least in the Northern States the sacred right of the ballot still, they may be expected in due time to come to the rescue of their institutions. This his Accidency affects to believe that they have done, as the late manifestations of public opinion" abundantly show. In these he finds ground to retire from active participation in the war against Congress; and trusts that body will find therein reason for retracing its steps also."

Impeachers will take notice, however, that he is not oblivious to a contingency which may force him to employ force. For, among the cases which "may occur" in which he would not merely feel but "be" compelled to stand on the rights of his office, and maintain them "regardless of consequences," is that hypothetical one in which "for instance, the legislative department should pass an act, even through all the forms of law, to abolish a co-ordinate department of the Government."

This certainly sounds very fierce; and we might suppose that the previous privy knowledge of it in Congressional circles had been efficient in quelling impeachment, did we not happen to know that the people and Congress had resolved to forego "abolishing" his Accidency, first, because he is no longer worth abolishing, and secondly because they have other and bigger fish to fry.

We said that Andy throws up the sponge. He does so unconditionally, albeit he multiplies words astoundingly in doing it. We must however, grant this poor privilege to the vanquished. It is, if not very pleasant, yet not quite intolerable, to hear a bruiser, knocked out of time after a long fight, maintain with oaths that he might have gained the battle here or there; and expose to his hearer's content the weak points of his opponent's tactics. A man, we say, whose tactics have won, can hear all this, and the bystanders can stand it, however great a bore. When, there fore, Andy goes over the whole ground of the fight, beginning as far back as the Crittenden Resolutions; reasserting the unimpaired Stateship of the rebel commonwealths; demonstrating unconstitutional character of the Congressional reconstruction acts; arraigning them as assumptions of ungranted power, violations of the direct prohibitions of the Constitution, and unlawful modes of punishment; inveighing against these laws as having "avowedly" for their object to subjugate the South to negro domination; reserving the incompetency of negroes to exercise the franchise, and even asserting contempt on the law by which they are "assumed" to be citizens;—when, we say, he chooses to go over all this old familiar ground—albeit in a more temperate style than that which

characterized the Jerry Black message, we must make the best of it.

Let the document, in all its respectable ponderosity, take its place upon the shelves along with patent and agricultural reports, diplomatic correspondence, etc.; and let the living nation, under the leadership of the party of progress, forgetting the things which are behind, press earnestly forward to those which are before."

THE MESSAGE IN LONDON.

The London *Times* says:—"The message shows that Mr. Johnson has learned nothing; he transcends himself in imprudences. He regards his office as absolute sovereignty do their prerogatives. He forfeits all respect; it is hard to say where the hope of the people of the United States lies, between Johnson on one side and Stevens on the other."

After reading that Gen. Sherman had been nominated by the Louisville *Courier*, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1868, Brick Pomeroy tapped himself, and the pun ran as follows:—

"And such a candidate! Sherman—William Tecumseh Sherman—Vandal Sherman—Sherman of the torch and ax—Sherman, prince of a band of bummers, thieves, vagabonds, and ruffians—Sherman, whose march to the sea would have damaged to all eternity a legion of pirates and freebooters—Sherman, the lachry, fool, lieutenant of the Sangamon brother of the devil, the obscene, brutal and loathly Lincoln—Sherman, whose hands are red with the blood of thousands of American freedmen—Sherman, whose most glorious acts can be written in two words—Atlanta and Columbia."

This mushroom of civil war, blood-watered, rank with the corruption and wickedness engendered in the hellish crusade for the enslavement and degradation of white men, and the triumph of negroes—this thing a Democratic candidate for the honors which, as a party we have conferred upon Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, Pierce and Buchanan? Proposed by a Kentuckian, from a sovereignty thousands of whose sons rest in unmarked graves, slain for the love of liberty by Sherman's minions? Great God! that a Democrat should so disgrace himself and humiliate that grand old party!

The Dundee *Herald*, a live newspaper published in Yates County New York, notices the matter in the same apostrophic strain.

Sherman's eulogy, pronounced by Michael-Making Pomeroy—Brick Pomeroy, a name, the possessor of which is known as the lowest four-mailed calumniator of private character now living—Brick Pomeroy, the very embodiment of filth and nastiness, this thing spreading his slime over Sherman, a Man, as far above his reach as is the bright Sun, or Heaven's—Brick Pomeroy, whose course all through the war, showed his enmity to be the abiding place of devilish and pointed passions—Brick Pomeroy, the right bower of secession in the West; the lick-spittle and idiotic tool of that liar of Judas, Jeff Davis—Brick Pomeroy, whose soul lies under a weight of red blood of the loyal North, spilled by those who looked to this scum as a Prophet—Brick Pomeroy, whose origin and acts can be written in two words—Satan and Sin—this thing of evil, with his customary audacity, has thus given his opinion of our brave Sherman, in the most choice bar-room or Five Point rhetoric of Brick Pomeroy.

The Island of St. Thomas.

The Island of St. Thomas has been purchased by the United States for \$7,500,000. On the 20th of last month forty-seven shocks of an earthquake, rapidly succeeding each other, were felt at that island. One shock lasted two minutes. The sea rose sixty feet, and the city and everything was submerged. The loss of life was enormous, and an immense quantity of merchandise was destroyed. The surviving inhabitants fled to the mountains. Those that remained, are staying by every means to leave the island. The steamer *La Plata* is the only vessel which has sailed since the calamity, and she left 1,500 persons behind, for want of accommodation. Every business firm on the island is insolvent, and all the steamship and other companies have abandoned it. No coal is to be had, and the wharves are destroyed. At the time of the sailing of the steamer, the earthquake continued at intervals. The destruction is incalculable at St. Thomas, and also at Tortola and St. Croix. Little Jaba is a horrible volcano, and is nearly burned to ashes.

In accordance with public expectation, Horace Greeley declines the mission to Austria. He says he will not leave this country (nor this world, if he can help it) before the next Presidential election.

The Austrian frigate *Novaria*, left Havana on the 4th inst, with the body of Maximilian on board.

The Paraguayan War.

There has been a war raging in South America for over two years, in which the little inferior State of Paraguay has withstood the power of Brazil and of the Argentine States combined against her. The war has been a severe one. The armies of the allies have been invariably repulsed by the Paraguayans, and their naval expeditions have fared no better. The Paraguayans have been able, by their determination and bravery, to inflict serious damages upon their invaders. They have but a small population, not exceeding 500,000, while the allies have nine millions or more. Brazil and the allies have had possibly a greater number of their men placed *hors du combat* than the whole number of fighting men in Paraguay. But this war has been brought to a close, and that upon terms satisfactory to Paraguay. The allies are to evacuate Paraguay and its waters; and the rivers are made free to all parties, from their sources to the ocean, except to vessels of war. This treaty, while giving Paraguay a free outlet to the ocean, also guarantees, in express terms, the independence of the State. The war, therefore, while it has cost Brazil vast sums of money, the large loss of life and war material, has ended in the independence of Paraguay and the opening of her territory of free highways from the ocean. Foreign vessels can, therefore, ascend the Panama and other streams without hindrance from or trouble to Uruguay, or the Argentine Confederation or other powers.—*Chicago Post*.

The Speakership.

We are highly pleased to learn that Hon. O. O. Fitch, Member of the House (elect.) from Blue Earth County, is mentioned in connection with the Speakership of the House this winter, and sincerely hope he may be selected to fill that important position, which his natural and legal qualifications eminently fit him to honor and adorn. We know not whether the Speakership will be permitted, or is due to this part of the State; but if our right, or privilege, to the office is conceded, we earnestly trust the House will honor itself in the choice of Hon. O. O. Fitch, of Blue Earth County.

Impeachment.

Last Saturday, the House voted by yeas and nays on the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The resolution was lost by 108 to 57. Mr. Donnelly was among the ayes, and Mr. Windom's name does not appear. This ends the great impeachment question, and thus is the recreant tailor left to his glory (?) in the White House, by the bountiful mercy of the over generous North.

New York has fairly out-Bostoned Boston in the Dickens excitement. The sale of tickets for the Dickens readings commenced at Steinway Hall at nine o'clock this morning and long before the hour a dense throng besieged the doors, crowded the sidewalks, filled up Fourteenth street, and flowed over into Irving Place. At nine o'clock the doors were opened, and the grand rush commenced. By ten o'clock the crowd had not diminished in the least, although hundreds had purchased tickets. A squad of policemen was found necessary to preserve order, and long lines of men were formed, which stretched down Fourteenth street to the Academy of Music, and up Irving Place to Irving Hall. A long line of carriages filled with fashionably dressed ladies was stationed in front of Steinway Hall, their occupants patiently waiting for their footmen to purchase tickets.—*New York Mail*, 25th.

Mrs. Lincoln has not yet done her most disgraceful act. She has now under serious consideration a proposition from a party of showmen, to put up her "old cloth" in a gift enterprise, while she goes through the country to deliver lectures and sell tickets for it. The story seems too absurd to believe, even concerning Mrs. Lincoln, but we have it from such a source that we cannot doubt its truth.—*Springfield Republican*.

The bill for the repeal of the cotton tax has passed the House by a vote of 143 to 20. Its fate in the Senate is uncertain.

The Government of Mexico has declared war against Guatemala.

A Good Hit.—The local editor of a western paper thus hits off the fashions and the vulgar customs of describing the dresses of ladies at watering place balls:

"Miss S.—, old Smith's daughter by wife's first husband, wore a short dress of sorrel poplin striped with brown gawgaws, with tight fitting basque, made out of her ma's last winter cloak. Sleeves of moir antique to match her highest underskirt, and a bonnet of red oak bark tied with slippery elm strings. She looked a little odd, but amazingly pretty."

Three Fenians have been hung in England.

Beecher received \$20,000 from Bonner for "Norwood."

Chicago was visited with a severe snow storm on Friday last.

Blondin is engaged for a tight rope performance in Amsterdam.

The old Tax titles in St. Anthony have been set aside by Judge Vanderburgh.

The *Pioneer* says the Minnesota State University is in a flourishing condition.

The first snow of the season in Yankton, Dakota Territory, fell on Christmas day.

The total daily production of the Pennsylvania oil region is now about 2,000 barrels.

By a decree of Juarez, all citizens of Mexico are held to five years military service.

The wool interests are strongly represented at Washington to oppose the proposed abolition of tax on cotton.

Mr. Charles Dickens is writing a story for the *Atlantic Monthly*, which will be commenced in the January issue.

The centenary contributions of the Methodist Episcopal Church from forty-five Conferences, amount to \$9,931,155.96.

The Treasury building at Washington, when completed, will have cost nearly \$5,000,000, and it will be the finest executive edifice in the world.

Augustine Robespierre, the last of the surviving relatives of the great French revolutionary leader, died in extreme poverty recently in Vienna.

A coffin taken from a grave at Oskann, Mass. recently, was found full of black snakes. There were twenty-one in all, five of which succeeded in escaping.

A part of the regiment formerly serving as Empress Carlotta's, mutilated, killing Col. Sanchez, one of the Commissioners who sentenced Maximilian.

Andrew Roesch, sr., having been convicted of murder in the first degree, was last week sentenced to be hung at St. Peter, on Friday, the 7th day of February next.

The Whisky Fraud Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives will close its report in favor of the reduction of the whisky tax to 50 cents per gallon.

A d splat from London, dated Dec. 6th, says a rumor prevails at Madrid, that a movement is on foot to sell Cuba to the United States for two hundred millions of dollars.

At Montreal, a French newspaper is published for the purpose of advocating Canadian annexation to the United States. A paper with a similar object is published in Nova Scotia.

Cable dispatches say that 300,000 people in Sweden are at the point of starvation. The crops partially failed for the past five years, and this year's crop was cut off by a single night's frost.

A Bill has been introduced into Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Mississippi river through the State of Minnesota and the territories of Dakota, Montana, and the State of Oregon to the Pacific ocean.

The hop product of the United States this year, is estimated at 20,000,000 pounds; of which 7,000,000 are credited to Wisconsin, and 4,000,000 of that to Sank county. This year's crop in Sank county was raised on 2,584 acres, took 20,000 pickers to gather it, and brought into the country \$2,000,000.

One of Weston's old shoes, with proper attestation of its genuineness, was received by mail at Portland, Me. with the following inscription on the tag attached to the package; "One of Weston's shoes, procured at enormous expense, by the citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, and presented by them to the citizens of Portland, Me., as a monument to the enterprise of one of its citizens."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY FROM THE NOTICE OF THE SUBSCRIBER TO THE GALAXY, on the 27th of November, five sheep;—three ewe lambs and two fine-wooled Weathers.

Any person giving any information about them, will be liberally rewarded.

Address J. G. HENNETT, Bass Lake, Faribault Co., Minn.

ESTRAY - - - TAKEN UP.

Taken up by the subscriber on the 4th inst. Two better calves, one white, and the other black. Lower can have them by proving property and paying charges.

S. J. ABBOTT, Winnebago City, Minn., Dec. 11 1867.

THE WINONA REPUBLICAN.—1868.

DAILY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS.

In calling the attention of the people of Minnesota to the *Republican* for the coming year, its proprietors would state that they are just about to occupy their new Printing and Publishing House erected expressly for their use at a cost of \$10,000; and by all odds the most complete and convenient establishment of the kind in the State. With the introduction of steam power, and with their increased facilities for doing business generally, they hope to be able to make marked improvements in the several editions of their paper during the coming year, and to render the *REPUBLICAN* more than ever worthy of an extended and liberal support.

The *REPUBLICAN* will continue, as hitherto, to maintain and advocate the vital principles of the Republican party. It favors the most comprehensive civil and political liberty, and the extension of the elective franchise to all classes of men regardless of the color of their skin or the mere accident of birth. Upon either questions of national importance the policy of the paper will be consistent with and true to its name.

But the *REPUBLICAN* will be, even more than a political paper, a General Newspaper, embracing in its columns a wide range of Domestic and Foreign intelligence, State News carefully prepared, Correspondence, Literature, Commercial and Agricultural Information;—in short, "a Chronicle and Abstract of the Time," such as no intelligent family in Minnesota should be without.

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Two editions printed daily—one for the week ten trains containing the latest telegrams up to the time of going to press; the other at 5 p. m. for city circulation.

Terms—\$9 per annum, by mail; \$4.50 for six months; \$2.25 for three months.

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Published every Wednesday morning at the following rates: Single copies, \$2.00; Five copies, \$8.75; Ten copies, and so extra copy to the getter up of the club, \$30.00.

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EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES.

From the late President of the United States, John Quincy Adams—"All the periodical journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and this country, the *Living Age* has appeared to me the most useful."

From Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, May, 1867—"Where I, in view of all the competitors now in the field, to choose, I should undoubtedly choose the *Living Age*. There is not in any library that I know of, so much instructive and entertaining reading in the same number of volumes."

From the Boston *Times*—"The taste, judgment and wise tact displayed in the selection of articles, are above all praise, because they have never been equalled."

From the *Springfield (Mass.) Republican*—"We can do those among our readers who love sound and pure literature no better service than by referring them to this sterling Weekly. It is decidedly the best Magazine of its class published in the United States, if not in the world."

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From the *Church Union*, New York, Aug. 10, 1867—"Its editorial discrimination is such as ever to afford its readers an entertaining reading of the best current European Magazine literature, and so complete as to satisfy them of their having no need to resort to its original sources. In this regard, we deem it the best issue of its kind extant."

From the *New York Independent*—"No one can read, from week to week, the selections brought before him in the *Living Age*, without becoming conscious of a quickening of his own faculties, and an enlargement of his mental horizon. Few private libraries, of course, can now secure the back volumes, sets of which are limited and costly. But public libraries in towns and villages ought, if possible, to be furnished with such a treasury of good reading; and individuals may begin as subscribers for the new series, and thus keep pace in the future with the age which they live."

From the *Richmond Whig* June 1, 1867—"If a man were to read *Littell's Magazine* regularly, and read nothing else, he would be well informed on all prominent subjects in the general field of human knowledge."

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are here gathered together."

From the *New York Home Journal* June 12, 1867—"Littell's *Living Age*, long distinguished as a pioneer in the republication of the choicest foreign periodical literature, still holds the standard of selections is a high one; and its contents are not only of interest at the present moment, but possess an enduring value. Its representation of the foreign field of periodical literature is simple and comprehensive, and it combines the tasteful and the useful, the romantic and the practical, the social and scholarly, the grave and gay, with a skill which is nowhere surpassed, and which is admirably suited to please the cultivated reader."

From the *Protestant Churchman* June 27, 1867—"Age and life are alike its characteristics. It is linked with our memories of the old library at home, and it seems to grow fresher and better in matter as it grows older in years. Once introduced into the family circle, it cannot well be dispensed with; and the bound volumes on the library shelves will supply a constant feast to years to come."

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The Galaxy for 1868.

This (December) number completes the fourth volume of the *Galaxy*. With increased experience of the wants of the public, and with greater resources, the publishers are confident of the magazine still more valuable and attractive than those already issued. Their aim is to make the *Galaxy* a magazine which, while it shall always be readable and entertaining, shall also maintain a high standard of literary excellence; possessing significance to the thoughtful reader, at the same time that it offers lighter matter for those who seek merely recreation in the pages of a magazine.

Among the special features of the *Galaxy* for the new year will be:

- I. A series of articles on a timely subject, by William Swinton, the well-known historian of the War.
- II. A series of papers by Rev. Robert Culler, of Chicago, on subjects of practical interest.
- III. Richard Grant White will complete his valuable series of papers on "Words and Their Uses," and will follow them with other significant papers.
- IV. George Wakeman, whose humorous articles on subjects of curious research have attracted so much interest, will explore new fields of literary curiosities.
- V. Professor Blue will continue to furnish his valuable papers on Cookery.
- VI. A new and very striking story will be commenced, on the completion of "Steven Lawrence, Yeoman." It will run for several months, and be followed in turn by a new novel by a distinguished author.
- VII. Arrangements have been made which will secure to the *Galaxy* contributions from the most distinguished writers of England, France, and Germany.
- VIII. Contributions may also be expected from the following regular contributors to the *Galaxy*:

Horace Greeley, Mrs. R. H. Davis, Walt Whitman, George M. Towle, Edmund C. Stedman, Mrs. W. H. Palmer, C. Godfrey Leland, Fred J. Perkins, Clarence Cook, Mrs. Jane O. Austin, H. T. Tuckerman, Rosa Terry, Henry James, Jr., John Estlin Coakley, Mrs. Edwards, Maria Howland, Rev. John Weiss, C. W. Eliot, Eugene Benson, Bayard T. Taylor, Julius Wilcox, W. R. Alger, T. W. Parsons, C. Dawson Stanley, Rev. E. H. Hale, Olive Logan, Harriet Popham, Ion Perdicaris, R. S. Mackenzie, Caroline Chessabrook, Rev. Morgan Dix, D. J. Franklin Pool, Theodore Tilton, Maria Louisa Pott, William Winter, Virginia Vaughn, D. A. Wasson, Paul H. Hayner, Phoebe Cary, Anna Cora Ricklis, Anne M. Craze, J. C. Medbury, E. B. Scabrook, John Burroughs.

Great care will be devoted to the illustrations of the *Galaxy*. A series of illustrations by W. J. Hennessy, engraved by W. J. Linton, who stands at the head of the art of wood engraving, may be expected. Illustrations from the pen of Garton Fay and Henry Penn will also be given.

Commeering with the January number, the *Galaxy* will be furnished with a new and very beautiful cover, designed by W. J. Hennessy and engraved by W. J. Linton. The typographical appearance of the magazine will be in no way inferior to its contents.

READING FOR THE WINTER.—Arrangements have been made for Clubbing the *Galaxy* with other periodicals, which offer decided advantages to those who are now selecting their reading for the Winter. By these arrangements, a saving to the subscriber of from twenty per cent. upwards is effected.

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The Free Homestead.

LIBERTY, LITERATURE AND LAND.

VOL. 5. NO. 8.

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1867.

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3	3.00	4.50	6.00	7.50	9.00	10.50	12.00	13.50	15.00	16.50
4	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.00	22.00
5	5.00	7.50	10.00	12.50	15.00	17.50	20.00	22.50	25.00	27.50
6	6.00	9.00	12.00	15.00	18.00	21.00	24.00	27.00	30.00	33.00
7	7.00	10.50	14.00	17.50	21.00	24.50	28.00	31.50	35.00	38.50
8	8.00	12.00	16.00	20.00	24.00	28.00	32.00	36.00	40.00	44.00
9	9.00	13.50	18.00	22.50	27.00	31.50	36.00	40.50	45.00	49.50
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Business Directory.

U. S. LAND OFFICE. Winnebago City District.

A. H. BELLIS, Register. Winnebago City, Minn., Sep. 4th, 1867.

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D. S. LAW Proprietor. Stages leave this House for all Points. There is also a good livery connected with the House. 2001

MANKATO HOUSE. GROVER C. BURT, Proprietor. HAVING refurnished throughout the above well known house, the proprietor asks a continuance of public patronage. Good stable accommodations are connected with the house. Charge moderate. 219

CLIFTON HOUSE. Front Street, near the Levee. MANKATO MINNESOTA. M. T. C. FLOWER & SON, PROPRIETORS. General Stage Office for all Points, In the State. Good Stabling, with attentive drivers. 1931

GLOBE HOTEL, Wilton, Waseca Co., Minnesota, J. M. GRAY, Prop. Terms Reasonable.—Teamsters over night one dollar and a quarter. General stage office. Good stabling, and reasonable charges. 47331

W. NEBAGO CITY HOTEL. C. S. KIMBALL Proprietor. Stages leave this Hotel Mondays and Thursdays for the nearest Railroad station, and Tuesdays and Saturdays for the West. A good livery is connected with the Hotel, and there are ample accommodations for teamsters. 3124

P. K. WISER, Practical Watch-Maker, and JEWELER, Mankato, Minn. DEALER IN Watches, Clocks, Jewelry & Silver-Ware. Repairing neatly executed and warranted.

GRIEBEL & BROTHER, wholesale and retail dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES. Leather, Findings, Shoemakers' Tools, etc. Front Street. Opposite the Post Office, Mankato, Minn.

IRA S. SMITH, MURPHY & CO. Dealers in

BOOKS & STATIONERY, POST OFFICE BUILDING, FRONT ST., MANKATO, MINN. Particular attention paid to Music Orders.

C. A. LOUNSBERRY, NOTARY PUBLIC AND REAL ESTATE AGENT. Will sell Real Estate, make Investments, examine Titles, pay Taxes, &c. Office in Court House, Fairmont, Martin Co. Minnesota. Nov. 1867. 21231

CHAS. HEILFORD, Manufacturer and Dealer in

FURNITURE of every variety. Gilt Mouldings Kept On Hand. WARE-ROOMS CORNER OF HICKORY & SECOND STS. MANKATO MINN. 2121

CHARLES E. MAYO, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

HARDWARE! AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS SCALES!

ST. PAUL. v30341

WHOLESALE & RETAIL Crockery Store!

MANKATO, MINN. ALBERT S. WHITE, Proprietor. Crockery, Glass-ware, Groceries, &c., for sale by wholesale or retail. Country stores supplied on reasonable terms. Rooms on Main Street nearly opposite Bradley & Bro.

J. S. PERRY, Blue Earth City, Minnesota. Shop in Pratt's Building, Next Door to Tuttle & Kaupp's Hardware Store, at all times, prepared to do all work entrusted to him, in the latest New York Fashions, or to suit the customer.

Most kinds of country produce wanted for work Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit if properly made up. 224

Harness Shop. The undersigned takes this method of informing the people of Winnebago City and vicinity, that he has just opened a new harness shop in

WINNEBAGO CITY, and is now prepared to do all kinds of work in this line. New harness made to order, and all kinds of repairing done on short notice. Shop up stairs, next door south of Richardson's Grocery. 224

BALDWIN & CHILD, BANKERS, AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Office opposite "Union House" Blue Earth City, Minnesota. Will do a General Banking and Real Estate Business, pay Taxes for non-residents, make Collections, &c., &c. J. D. BALDWIN, E. P. CHILD. Blue Earth City, May 7. 66. 3031

SALOON! GEORGE E. NELSON, Proprietor. Liquors of all kinds, Cream Ale and Lager Beer, constantly on hand. Oysters, Lobsters, Peaches, Blackberries, Raspberries, and CANNED FRUITS of all kinds. Plain and Fancy Candies, and Nuts from every clime. Winnebago City, Feb. 27, 1867. v4n124

WINTER. BY NATHANIEL P. WILLIS.

Winter is come again. The sweet south-west is a forgotten word, and the strong earth has laid aside its mantle to be bound by the frost-fetter. There is not a sound, save of the skater's heel, and there is laid an icy finger on the lip of streamer, and the clear rattle hangs cold and still. And the snow-fall is noisier as a thought. Spring has a hissing sound, and Summer sends many sweet voices with its odors out. And Autumn mingles its delectable robe with a complaining whistler. Winter's dumb! God made his ministry a silent one, and he has given him a lot of cold and an unlovely aspect, and a breath sharp to the senses,—and we know that life tempests well, and bath a meaning bid under the shadow of his hand. Look up; and I shall be interpreted.—Your home hath a temptation now! There is no voice of waters with beguiling for your ear, and the cool force, and the meadows green with not your feet away; and in the dell there are no violets, and upon the hills there are no many places to the down, you must go in, and by your cheerful fire wait for the office of love, and hear a voice of human tenderness, and feast your eye upon the beauty of the young. It is a season for the quiet thought, and the heart, calling its affections up, counteth its wasted fingers. Life stands still and settles like a fountain, and the eye sees clearly through its depths, and noteth all that stirr'd its troubled waters. It is well that Winter with the living year should come!

AYESHA. AN ALGERIAN LOVE STORY.

[From the Pall Mall (London) Gazette.] Those who form their ideas of female life among the Moslems from the well known habits of Turks and Persians; and other dwellers in towns, are not aware of the numerous exceptions which exist to the general rule. Under the tents of the Arab and other wandering races, and not least where these have come in contact with European civilization or corruption, the women often lead lives of far greater freedom; they are admitted far more to the companionship and equality with men, and they even occasionally approach the "fast" style of modern times, as far as the dress may compete with the boulevards. Such was the type—but we say it with all respect to her—of the heroine of our tale,—the fair Ayesha. She belonged to a somewhat "scratched" tribe, in the south of Algeria, which does not bear a very high character for purity of blood, nor (to speak the truth) for the probity of its men or the prudery of its women. The Welled-el-Blank we will call it, hoping to offend no susceptibilities thereby. Ayesha was the daughter of a wealthy Cadi of the tribe; he wedded her, a mere child, to a wealthy friend, who died immediately, and so she became a child-widow of ample property. Such attractions would have been alone sufficient to engage in her pursuit a host of admirers; but Ayesha had, besides, the very finest pair of eyes on this side of the Sahara, was clever and business like, could sing the dearest of Arab songs in the most approved melancholy style, and tell no end of long stories to amuse the harem or enchainment at night. Her numerous admirers were driven to distraction by her coldness. Divers among them began to meditate on the old fashioned process of abduction, and were only restrained from it by a wholesome dread of the French executive. But Ayesha went her way, indifferent. She preferred a life of freedom, sans peur; and, for aught we know, sans reproche, to the house or bent of a master.

But among those who crowded round her whenever she gave opportunity for approach there was one youth whom she learned to distinguish from the rest, even by the eccentricity of his demeanor. If the others spoke of themselves too much, Sidi Abdallah never spoke at all. He only gazed at her incessantly with those dark, passionate eyes. Sidi Abdallah had lived a good deal with Europeans, and acquired a certain outward polish by no means common among his kindred. He was very religious, and a strict observer of the commands of the Prophet, which procured him a certain amount of respect, through the Beni Walled-el-Blank were apt to be of a slightly free-thinking kind. He was bashful and reserved to a distressing extent. Ayesha could not fail to detect his silent but ardent passion. She went thereupon through the usual stages of emotion. At first she voted him a fool, then got interested, then piqued, and

at last found herself unwillingly, but irretrievably in love with him. She gave him every opportunity, but speak he would not. To propose to him was as impossible to get him to propose as difficult a task, as to a young lady embarrassed in all the artificial coils of French or British education.

At last she took a resolution. She contrived to let it be known that she had determined on changing her condition, but that she wished to do it with all the deliberation which so important a step required. She was open to negotiation. And Heaven knows the amount of advantageous offers that poured in upon her from all quarters except that one to which her desires tended. She would have none of them. She would be gained by no man who would not become absolutely hers, and show it by some deed of unhesitating self-devotion which could neither be caviled at nor surprised. What could she ask, they assured her, which they were not, one and all, ready a thousand times to perform.

She managed to assemble them together.

"The man who would have me," she said—and there was a furtive gleam in the direction of Sidi Abdallah—"must prize me above the joys of this world and the hopes of the next, and must give me, before the eyes of all the world, incontrovertible proof of it. To-morrow is the last day of the feast of Remazan. You all know that whoever violates that fast cannot enter Paradise. I will be there to-morrow in this market place with a plate of kouskousou, dressed by my self. To him who, in the same public place, will eat a spoonful of it, I will give myself in marriage, and to no other."

There was solemn communion among heads, and staring of eyes, at the proposal. She is mad, said the more considerate—a supposition which, according to Arab notions, did not diminish their respect for her. She is the daughter of Sidi Abdallah, said another, and he who tastes that kouskousou will need a long spoon to sup with her father. She is suborned by the Christians to seduce the children of the Prophet to idleness, suggested an ill-natured devotee. But those whom the proposal more especially regarded received it with much embarrassment. She is a heathen, no doubt, but to renounce all the other honors for her, and that in so downright and vulgar a fashion.—? If she had only asked me to come into her tent and take a spoonful in a quiet way, the thing might have been worth considering; but here, before all the curious people of the tribe—what would Mrs. Grundy say? For he who imagines that he can escape from that tremendous female by fleeing to the desert is greatly mistaken. Her influence in an oasis of Sahara is every bit as powerful as in an English country town. And there were even emirs there, unless we are mistaken, who dreaded Jehannum in their hearts, less than they did Mrs. Grundy.

One and all quietly determined to decline the proffered test, if actually driven to it. Nevertheless, they all came to see if any one else was daring enough to accept it. And Sidi Abdallah was there, with more intense expression in those yearning eyes than ever. It was mid day. Ayesha came forward, with the bowl and spoon. There was no need to repeat the conditions. One after the other shuffled out of the way of the abominable thing. She proffered it to Abdallah, and then was turning away, her heart overflowing, when he suddenly sprang forward, as if mastered by a force superior to himself, and grasped at the spoon. "Stop!" said Ayesha, gently, but with suppressed triumph. "Enough has been done, I never meant you to eat it." In a day or two they were married before the Cadi of Medeah.

A father, exhorting his son to early rising, related a story of a person who early one morning found a large purse of money. "Well," replied the youth, "but the person who lost it rose earlier."

Waste and Want.

Mrs. Haskell, in her "Household Encyclopedia," enumerates a long list of small household leaks, which we commend to the careful attention of every housekeeper.

Much waste is experienced in boiling, etc., of meats. Unless watched, the cook will throw out the water without letting it cool to take off the fat, or scrape the dripping-pan into the swill-pail. The grease is useful in many ways. It can be burned in lamps, mixed with lard, or, when no pork has been boiled with it, made into candles. When pork has been boiled alone, it will do to fry cakes if cleaned.

Again, bits of meat are thrown out which would make hash or meat, or hash.

The flour is sifted in a wasteful manner, or the bread-pan left with the dough sticking to it.

Pie-crust is left and laid by to sour instead of making a few tarts for tea.

Cake batter is thrown out because but little is left.

Cold puddings are considered good for nothing, when o' tent-ies they can be steamed for the next day, or, as in the case of rice, made over in other forms.

Vegetables are thrown away that would warm for breakfast nicely.

Dish-cloths are thrown where mice can destroy them.

Soap is left in water to dissolve, or more used than is necessary.

If both brick, whitening, rotten-stone, etc., are used, much is wasted uselessly.

The scrub-brush is left in water, pails scorched by the fire, tubs and barrels left in the sun to dry and fall apart, chamber-pails allowed to rust, tin not dried, and ironware rusted; nice knives used for cooking in the kitchen, silver spoons used to scrape kettles, or forks to toast bread.

Mixing of sweetmeats and skimmings of syrup, which make good vinegar, are thrown out.

Cream is allowed to mould and spoil, mustard to dry in the pot, and vinegar to corrode the cask.

Ten, roasted coffee, pepper, and spices, to stand open and lose their strength.

The molasses jugs lose the cork, and the flies take possession.

Sweetmeats are opened and forgotten.

Vinegar is drawn in a basin and allowed to stand till both basin and vinegar are spoiled.

Sugar is spilled from the barrel, coffee from the sack, and tea from the chest.

Different sauces are made to sweet, and both sauce and sugar wasted.

Dried fruits have not been taken care of in season, and become wormy.

The vinegar on pickles loses its strength or leaks out, and the pickles become soft.

Potatoes in the cellar grow, and the sprouts are not removed till they become worthless.

Apples decay for want of looking over.

Pork spoils for want of salt, and the beef because the brine wants scalding.

Hams become tainted or filled with vermin for want of right protection.

Dried beef becomes so hard it cannot be cut.

Cheese moulds, and it is eaten by mice or vermin.

Lard is not well tried in the fall, and becomes tainted but spoils for want of being well made at first.

Bones are burned that would make soup.

Ashes are thrown out carelessly, endangering the premises, and being wasted.

Servants leave a light burning in the kitchen when they are all out of an evening.

Clothes are whipped to pieces in the wind, fine cantries rubbed on the board, and lace torn in starching.

brooms used for scrubbing.

Towels are used in place of holders, and good sheets to iron on, taking a fresh one every week, thus scorching nearly all in the house.

Fluid, if used, is left uncorked, endangering the house and wasting the alcohol.

Caps are left from lamps, rendering the fluid worthless by evaporation.

Table-linen is thrown carelessly down and eaten by mice, or put away damp and is mildew'd, or the fruit stains are forgotten, and the stains washed in.

Table-cloths and napkins are used as dish-wipers.

Mats are forgotten to be put under hot dishes.

Tenpots are melted by the stove. Water is forgotten in pitchers, and allowed to freeze in winter.

Slops for cows and pigs are never saved.

China is used to feed cats and dogs on.

And in many other ways a careless and inexperienced house-keeper will waste without heeding the hard-earned wages of her husband, when she thinks, because she buys no fine clothes, makes the old ones last, and cooks plainly, she is a most superior housekeeper.

The Non de Plumes of Sundry Persons, Chiefly Popular Writers of the Day.

"Old Steady," Gen. G. H. Thomas.
"Old Honey," Gen. J. B. Hood.
"Old Rose," Gen. W. S. Rosecrans.
"First Captain of the Age," U. S. Grant.
"Bummers," Fugitives of the Union Army.
"Child of Numbers," Gen. W. T. Sherman.
"Grave digger of the Chickasaw," General McPherson.
"Prince of Whitors," Jeff. Davis.
"Prince of Copperheads," C. L. Vallandigham.
"Jeff. Davis' Pain Killer," H. Greeley.
"Fagin," Thurlow Weed.
"Drunken Boy of the Hapsburg," R. H. Henderson.
"Learned Blacksmith," Eliza Burritt.
"Manchester P. et," Charles Swain.
"Sam Slick," Judge T. C. Halbertson.
"Major Jack Downing," Saba Smith.
"English Opium Eater," Thos. De Quincy.
"The Railway King," George Hudson.
"Augustus Dunsinister," Prof. W. E. Aytoun.
"Timothy Tinker,"
"Prince of Humbugs," P. T. Barnum.
"Millionaire Merchant," A. T. Stewart.
"Harry Francon," Chas. F. Briggs.
"Laughing Doctor," H. P. Burdick, M. D.
"David," of the N. Y. World, C. C. Fint.
"Fighting Joe," Gen. Joseph Hooker.
"Daily Smith," Gen. Wm. F. Smith.
"Benicia Boy," John C. Hoesan.
"Quaintly," Larned, in Mexico.
"King of Chess," Paul Morphy.
"The Nelson of America," Commodore Farragut.
"Artemus Ward," Chas. F. Browne.
"Dunn Brown," Cap. Samuel Taylor.
"How Jan.," Ellbridge G. Paige.
"Grant Thornton," Laurie Todd.
"Tippecanoe," Gen. Wm. H. Harrison.
"Old Hickory," Andrew Jackson.
"Rough and Ready," Zackary Taylor.
"Stonewall Jackson," Gen. Thomas Jefferson Jackson.
"Father of his Country," George Washington.
"Philip King," Gen. Phil. Kearney.
"Old Man Eloquent," J. Q. Adams.
"Old Bullion," T. H. Benton.
"Father of American Literature," Washington Irving.
"Old Style Jonathan," " " in 1802.
"Mill Boy of the Slavers," Henry May.
"Exponent of the Constitution," David Webster.
"Little Magician," Martin Van Buren.
"Little Giant," Stephen A. Douglas.
"The Rail Splitter," master of his Country, and Martyr of Abolition, Abraham Lincoln.
"Peter Parley," Samuel J. Goodrich.
"Peter Pindar," Dr. John Wallcut.
"Corn Law Rhymer," Ellen Elliott.
"Quaker Post," Bernard Barton.
"Father Matthew, the Apostle of Temperance," Rev. Theobald Mathew.
"The Liberator," or Washington of South America, Simon Bolivar.
"John Phoenix Gentleman," Capt. George H. Derby.
"Father Prout," Francis Mahony.
"George Fitz Boobles," Wm. M. Thackeray.
"Frank Forester," H. W. Herbert.
"Radical Observer," Manuel Johnson.
"Irish Agitator," Daniel O'Connell.
"Mar of Destiny," Napoleon Bonaparte.
"Citizen King," and Napoleon of Peace, Louis Philippe.
"Mother Ann," Ann Lee.
"Maid of Orleans," Joan of Arc.
"The Irish Swan," Miss Haynes.
"Andersonville Plaid," Henry Witz.
"Conservative Cobbler," Rev. Dr. Wm. Carey.
"Peter Porcupine," Wm. Cobbett.
"Bibi," Charles Lamb.
"Great Duke, and Iron Duke," Wellington.
"Brother Jonathan," from Jonathan Trumbull, Gov. of Conn. who was consulted by General Washington on some important business, and called Brother Jonathan.
"Yankee," from "Yangkee," a name given to the English Colonists by the Indians, signifying Master Tradition.
"Uncle Sam," from Samuel Wilson, a contractor for the army in the war of 1812, and known far and near as Uncle Sam. He died at Troy N. Y., in 1854, aged 84.

Place an inferior character in contact with the finest circumstances, and from wanting affinities with them, he will still remain, from no fault of his own, insensible to their attractions.

It is strange how soon, when a great man dies, his place is filled.—Longfellow.

He that calls a man ungrateful aims up all the evil that a man can be guilty of.—Swift.

Our powers owe much of their energy to our hopes.—Johnson.

Winnobago City, July 3, 1867. v4n26y1

THE HOMESTEAD

WINNEBAGO CITY, MINN.

DECEMBER 25, 1867.

Railroad Massacre.

An awful accident occurred last Wednesday afternoon on the Lake Shore Road, twenty-one miles west of Buffalo, N. Y., by which about fifty passengers were burnt up, and sixty or seventy killed. One car was thrown down a bank thirty feet, and burned. It contained seats for forty-eight persons, all filled and a number standing; probably not less than fifty persons, in all of whom only three are known to have escaped. Among those who perished in this car was Mr. Stuart, President of the Oil Creek Railroad Co. He was seen when the car was burning, screaming for God's sake for help, but it could not be rendered. Another coach went down a ledge about twenty feet, and twelve or fourteen passengers killed, and a number wounded. Mrs. Christiana Lang, of Minnesota, was injured about the head and body. Mrs. Fisher and her brother-in-law, H. E. Fisher, also of Minnesota, are in a dangerous condition. The husband of Mrs. Fisher left on the 11 o'clock train Thursday, to join his wife and brother in Buffalo. Michael Copeland of Minneapolis, was injured about the head.

Great depression is felt in Buffalo over the accident. E. B. Frisbie, of Buffalo, killed, was a patent agent just returning from Cincinnati after a successful suit. Frank Walker, a young civil engineer, killed, was a son of Julian Walker, a jeweller of Buffalo. Joseph Lewis, of Buffalo, a recent graduate of William's College, was also killed. At 10:30 on Thursday a train arrived from the scene of the disaster, bringing fourteen coffins containing fifteen bodies, one a mother and child; also seven boxes containing the remains of about twenty-five persons. Most of the bodies in the consumed car were buried to ashes. The screams of those inside could be heard for over fifteen minutes.

A New Continent Discovered in the Arctic Ocean.

The Honolulu (Sandwich Island) Advertiser, publishes an account of a discovery of land in the Arctic Ocean, by Captain Long, of the whale ship, Nile. It is thought it will prove a Polar Continent. The past season has been the mildest experienced by the oldest whaler, and enabled the Captain to reach latitude 73:30. He examined the land attentively along the entire southern coast, and sketched its appearance. It is quite elevated, and the mountain near the center in longitude 180, resembled an extinct volcano, and was estimated to be 3,000 feet high. He named the country Uronell's Land, after the Russian explorer. The west point, in latitude 74:16, longitude 78:30 east, was named Cape Thomas, after a seaman who discovered it. The southeast point was called Cape Hawaii. The Nile sailed several days along the coast and approached within fifteen miles of the lower point. The land was free from snow, and appeared to be covered with vegetation. It was impossible to tell how far the land extends northward. He could see ranges of mountains till they were lost in the distance.

Earthquakes.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 18.—A considerable shock of earthquake was experienced here ten minutes past three A. M. Duration about a minute and a half.

ODENSEBURG, Dec. 18.—A violent shock of earthquake this morning shook the firmest buildings. No damage to persons or property.

ABURN, Dec. 18.—A very distinct shock of earthquake was felt about three o'clock this morning.

BURLINGTON, Dec. 18.—At three o'clock this morning a very distinct shock of earthquake was felt in this city, awakening most of the inhabitants and lasting twenty seconds. It was felt throughout Vermont and in New York as far south as Whitehall, and throughout Canada from Belleville to Sackville, New Brunswick.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt at three A. M.

A railroad accident occurred at Harlow bridge on the Vermont Central Road Wednesday of last week, by which 15 persons were killed and 40 others wounded.

THE CHICAGO GHOST.

EXPLANATION OF THE COURT HOUSE MYSTERY.

The Chicago papers, after keeping their volatile readers excited for several days over their sensation of a ghost in the Court House of that famous city, have at last disposed of that subject, and are now ready for the next. It appears that the "ghost" who furnished the locals with so many columns of entertaining matter, was only a ventriloquist, who happened to be confined in the vicinity of the mysterious manifestations, and this is the way he fooled the Chicago people:

An investigation discovered that several old steam pipes, not in use, and which communicated with the debtors' prison on the second floor, had been used by a keen-witted inmate for the purpose of fooling the public. The manner in which this was done is so simple that it only tends to excite wonder at the credulity and impetability of the many who for nights were startled by the moaning, and exhausted their perseverance in futile investigations. The pipes were discovered yesterday, and, opening upon the corridor, were traced to the second floor of the jail. Here they were found to be disconnected, as on the lower floor, thus forming excellent tubes for communication. By simply forming a funnel-shaped paper, inserting it into the end of the pipes and moaning through it, the mysterious sounds were produced. The perpetrator of the joke, a debtor in the prison, laughed heartily at the sensation created by his harmless freak, and appeared to relish it as an excellent joke. Many of the prisoners knew of the manner in which the moaning was produced, but, as they secured sundry packages of chewing tobacco from the civil us visitors, of course they did not want to spoil the fun. They, too, knowing the acoustic properties of the corridors, when no person was near, occasionally moaned, and this heightened the illusion, the sounds appearing to come from all parts of the building. Upon the discovery, the pipes were plugged up, and thus ends the court house mystery. The perpetrator of the hoax, besides being a sharp individual, is an excellent ventriloquist, and effected through the pipe those peculiarities of sound which characterize ventriloquism. Everything in and about the jail seemed to assist the engineering and working of the mystery. The ceilings are lofty, the wind blows through, and the sounds transmitted through the pipes were waited like the sounds of an Aeolian harp through the vaulted space.—*St. Paul Press.*

There is a universal language, or at least, the foundation of one found in the fact that one and the same telegraphic alphabet is used in Great Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, the German States, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Malta, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Persia, Greece, Turkey, Africa and India; also for the Mediterranean, Persian Gulf, and the Atlantic cables. This alphabet, the New York Commercial Advertiser says, originated with the Germans.

Middle Age.

There is no example of human beauty more perfectly picturesque than a very handsome man of middle age. No smiling reader, not even a handsome young man; not even that same man in his youth. The gains in expression; of which every age has its own, and perhaps there is more change in that than in the features, under the working hand of Time. When luckless Dr. Donne wrote to the proud mother of the famous George Herbert of Bemerton and Lord Herbert of Chesham—

"No spring nor summer beauty hath the grace That I have seen in an autumnal face," it is to be feared he was more complimentary than veracious; for bloom is an integral part of woman's loveliness, and every day that brings her nearer to its withering takes away something of her charm. But with the other sex it is different. The youth who is noble-looking, glad, eager, gallant and gay as the young Lochinvar, will yet be handsomer when time shall have given him that air of customary command, of mingled majesty, wisdom, and cordial benevolence, which belongs to a later date; and which in fine nature, results from much mingling of joys, sorrows, and destinies of other men, with an increased instead of a diminished sympathy in all that concerns them. Often, too, this is accompanied by a genial cheerfulness of manner, springing from the same

source. At the age of which I am speaking, small annoyances have ceased to afflict; great hopes and fears are subject to a more noble reserve; the passionate selfishness of inexperience has vanished; the restlessness of learning how much or how little life can achieve is calmed down. The smile of welcome in such a man's countenance is worth all the beauty of his adolescent years.

And if there should be any of my readers, who, in spite of this argument, refuse to become converts to such unusual doctrine, and obstinately adhere to a contrary opinion,—that is because they never saw Sir Douglas Ross of Glenkrossie, familiarly called by his tenants and his few remaining families, "Old Sir Douglas."

He had indeed been called by that name before he could reasonably be said to have earned it: before his dark and thickly-curled hair had shown any of those rare silver streaks which the American poet, Longfellow, beautifully images as the

"Dawn of another existence, when this world's troubles are over."

"Old Sir Douglas" is the title of a pleasant story by the Hon. Mrs. Norton, which first appeared in this country in the pages of the *Living Age*, and is now published in book form by LITTLE & GAY, 39 Bromfield St. Boston, Mass. It will be sent postpaid to any address, on receipt of 75 cts.

Minnesota has 71 organized counties.

Jerusalem is soon to be lighted with gas.

Mrs. Greeley is to write for the *Ledger*.

Lake Pepin closed up on the night of Dec. 8th.

Niagara Fall is to have a second suspension bridge.

Cleveland, Ohio, is to have a Female Medical College.

The President has appointed Wm. Gibbs, Governor of Idaho.

It is again rumored that Postmaster General Randall is about to resign.

34 buildings have been erected in St. Paul during the past season.

Gen. Grant estimates the expenses of the army for the coming fiscal year at \$77,000,000.

Remember the dance at night, and the supper at Law's. Wallace supplies the oysters.

Fine samples of coal have been found near Kasson, Minn., 15 feet below the surface of the ground.

Private letters in New York announce the alarming illness of Bayard Taylor, in Rome, of malarious fever.

The co-operation store in New York trades about \$2,000 a day, and another is projected.

Drumkards arrested in St. Petersburg are made to sweep the streets under fixed bayonets.

It is a noteworthy fact that the first person to purchase a ticket in Boston, for Dickens' reading in America, was a negro.

There were four hundred tickets to the London farewell dinner to Dickens and four thousand applications for them.

The Postmaster General will soon recommend that all mail drivers and letter carriers be required to wear a particular uniform.

The Atlantic Cable Company have reduced their rates from \$100, to \$25, for ten words, and find their receipts greater than before.

General Dix is to return in April, and it is expected he will be a candidate for the Presidency before the Democratic Convention.

Ruston was a gipsy. Her father and mother belonged to a wandering company. She first appeared on the stage, at two months old, in a basket of flowers.

The Frenchmen who are tunneling under the Convent of St. Domingo, at Mexico, have found several bodies which had apparently been buried alive. One of them is richly dressed, with gold embroidery.

The citizens of Faribault have just contributed \$3,000 to aid in completing the Bishops' Cathedral at that place, which is expected to be ready for use in the spring.

The granite found at Sauk Rapids, Minn., has been tested by the government geologist at Washington, and pronounced to be equal if not superior to any in the United States, and fully equal to Russian granite, known as the finest building material in Europe.

Charles A. Dana has purchased the New York Sun newspaper for \$175,000.

Susan B. Anthony is canvassing for subscribers to her woman's rights paper, soon to be issued in New York.

Lexington, Ky., contains a ladies' club, where smoking, knitting, billiards, croquet, cards, sewing machines and liquor are permitted, but man is excluded.

The Hungarian traitor Gorgery was booted out of the visitor's gallery at the Chamber in Posh. He returned to his lodgings, where he was subsequently regaled with a *charivari* under his window.

Mr. A. E. Fisher of Minnesota, injured by the Lake Shore accident, died at Angola on the 20th inst., and Mr. Fisher was not expected to live. Among the burned have been discovered the bodies of P. X. Kent and wife, who were married last Thursday, at Tonawanda.

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1868.

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STATE OF MINNESOTA—DISTRICT COURT—SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. In the matter of the estate of Peter Quackenbush, deceased. Return made by the undersigned, Clerk of said Court, in compliance with the order of said Court, made on the 10th day of November, 1867, in the above entitled matter, that the said Peter Quackenbush, deceased, was a resident of the County of Winnebago, State of Minnesota, at the time of his death.

THE above named defendant, Peter Quackenbush, deceased, was a resident of the County of Winnebago, State of Minnesota, at the time of his death, and was a citizen of the United States.

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and pure literature no better service than by referring them to this sterling Weekly. It is decidedly the best Magazine of its class published in the United States, if not in the world.

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